THE CONTACTS OF CIVILIZATIONS

a small way to organize the public services, it was done at

dis-

cretion and, as a consequence, it grew up in Topsy-like laicizer Beau, in 1903, first pkced these embryonic

under a Federal Director of Public Health, working through

local committees. Up to this time the doctors had been military:

t collateral civil group was formed to counteract the perpetual

to which army doctors were subject, and to form a group

in

Indo-Chinese problems. As in all the services[^] getting

from France and keeping them in the colony is an expensive

Few French doctors are willing to expatriate families for so paltry a salary, which is, nevertheless, a on the

budget. That is why there are only two hundred

in

Indo-China for a population of over twenty millions. Moreover, the

majority of these are attached to barracks, scientific or phals, and the country districts are grossly neglected. In

were forty-five ky nurses and thirty-five nuns: the has Ited by the disorders in China, which have driven out a

of

Nursing Orders.

The paucity of Europeans has, however, the

of

opening *the* medical career far more freely than other

to

ambitious natives. Moreover, the Amiamites show a for this kind of work, which arouses in them none of the

usually associated with anything involving labour*

So it is natural that the Hanoi School of Medicine be the and oldest of the higher educational it bid graduated two hundred doctors and thirty-five die War the Annamite doctors won touch hundred midwives and fifteen hraidred of serve the country districts, Asylums for the insane and, for lepers are aain which in former times alternated between as a way of dealing with these problems. QcWn-Cfakia has by far the best organimtioa of service. Tills is due not to its wealth but to the «teif>rise of of Gboloii, WiM&dc Drouhet. He a with tnuaoiog schools, for the aad exclusively from voluntary Hie '€»teny*s min in it is to win i»